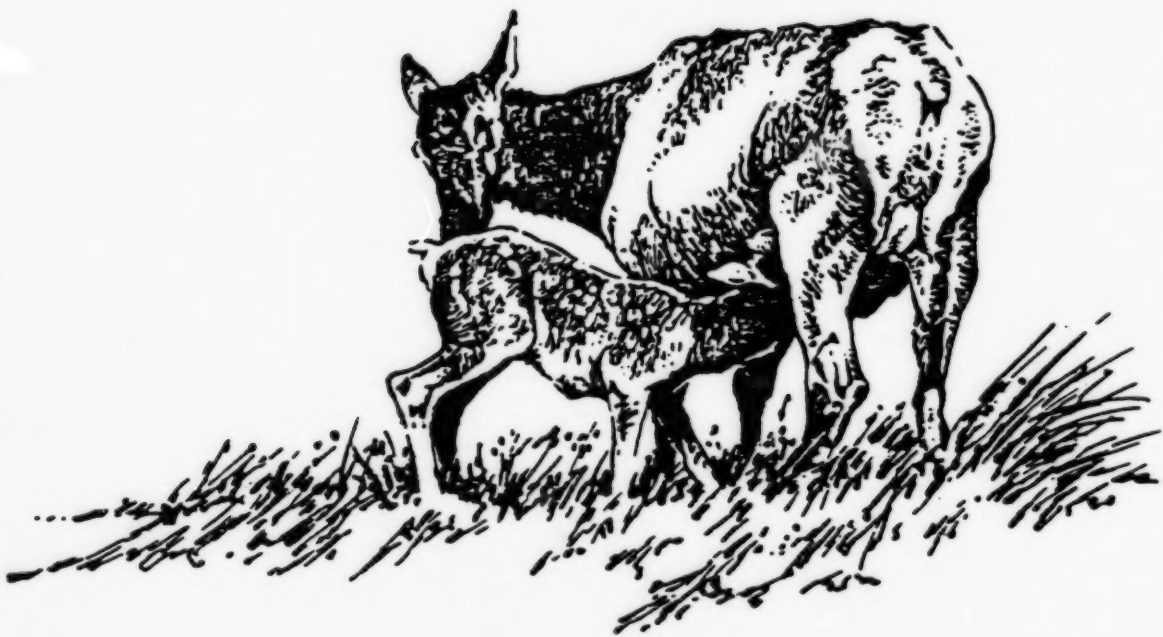


GAME RANCHING ISSUES
DISCUSSION PAPER

OCTOBER 1986



Alberta
AGRICULTURE

Alberta
FORESTRY, LANDS
AND WILDLIFE
Fish and Wildlife Division

(1)

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INTRODUCTION

Big game ranching, along with many other items, was examined during the rewrite of the Wildlife Act and development of new regulations pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Policy for Alberta. In light of public interest in big game ranching, in October, 1984 the Ministers distributed the Big Game Ranching Discussion Paper.

The purpose of the 1984 paper was to outline a proposal that would allow the ranching of big game animals for the commercial sale of meat for public consumption. People were invited to review the Discussion Paper and to send their written comments to the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division. Most of those who responded to the Discussion Paper favoured the idea of game ranching.

The concept of game ranching has been endorsed by the United Nations in their report on the World Conservation Strategy. The Canadian Wildlife Federation, of which the Alberta Fish and Game Association is an affiliate, expressed agreement with the United Nations report in support of game ranching.

Big game farming has been practiced in Alberta since 1959, when the original big game farm legislation was passed by the legislature. The Big Game Farm Regulations underwent a major revision in 1971. There have, of course, been amendments from time to time since then.

During the years since 1959, fifteen big game farms have come into existence in Alberta. To date the activity of game farmers has not compromised the welfare of free-ranging wildlife populations.

A recent survey of western states concerning the question of game ranching revealed that the states that had game ranching endorsed the concept and they indicated no real problems with it. The states that objected to game ranching invariably were states that did not allow it.

Big Game Ranching is defined as "the raising of big game for the production of red meat and other products for public consumption and use". In this context, big game ranching does not mean a large fenced Crown land base in a forested region of the Province. Economics dictate that big game ranches should be small in size, similar in that respect to a dairy operation. Big game ranch animals should be kept close at hand where they receive individual attention and care.

Big game ranching in Alberta does not mean a "Texas" style operation with paid hunting. The Alberta Government does not intend to allow the development of any commercial hunting of big game or exotic animals on game ranches. The Wildlife Act prohibits the hunting of either big game or exotic animals on big game ranches.

Big game ranching would benefit the Province in several ways, especially by providing economic advantages to the agricultural sector at a time when farmers could benefit from agricultural diversification.

Many traditional farmers in Alberta wish to diversify their operations in order to take advantage of attractive commodity prices. Live elk are currently worth \$3,000.00 to \$5,000.00 and antlers bring about \$120.00 per kilogram. Most farmers in Alberta view game ranching as an opportunity for agricultural diversity, not as a form of competition against the beef industry.

Big game ranching is a feasible alternative use of Treaty Indian and Metis lands. Much of the land located on Indian Reserves and Metis Settlements is more suited to wildlife production than to conventional animal husbandry. Most Indian Reserves and Metis Settlements can produce enough big game to satisfy the red meat requirements of their people. This would reduce the necessity for Treaty Indian hunters to travel long distances to obtain subsistence big game from wild populations. Indian and Metis people would also benefit from added employment opportunities, income from the sale of game ranched products and crafts, and associated socio-economic benefits.

Big game ranching is an industry suited to marginal lands in rural Alberta. The industry would add to the rural economy through creation of employment opportunities and added tax base.

Consumers of Alberta would benefit from big game ranching through the opportunity to select from a variety of meats for consumption as well as a wide range of by-products.

ISSUES

Following release of the Big Game Ranching Discussion Paper in 1984, a number of legitimate concerns were raised concerning the concept of big game ranching. The major concerns are listed here in an attempt to clarify the Government's position on each.

1. Interagency Relations

If big game ranching were to be approved, at least three government departments would be involved in its administration. Alberta Agriculture would look after the commercial aspects in the interest of the industry, such as disease control, meat inspection and marketing, while the Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division would ensure the protection and conservation of free-ranging wildlife populations. Agriculture Canada's involvement with big game ranching would be exactly as it is now when any agricultural products or stock are imported or marketed abroad. The Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Agriculture and Agriculture Canada can adequately co-operate on these matters.

2. Use of Publicly Owned Animals

Some people questioned the idea that breeding stock from the wild would become available to game ranchers at little or no cost. The \$200.00 collection permit fee for elk has been in the regulations for many years. Only recently has the commercial value of elk increased dramatically. The

recommended fee structure of the new draft captive wildlife regulations would significantly increase the cost of elk collection permits.

Furthermore, Fish and Wildlife Division policy would limit the availability of wild stock to a maximum of six animals of any species to a licenced big game rancher. It is anticipated that within a relatively short time span, all breeding stock will be obtainable from the private sector.

3. Depletion of Elk Populations

It is true that the Fish and Wildlife Division wishes to increase numbers of elk in the Province to accommodate recreational demands. There is room to increase elk numbers on many elk ranges. On the other hand, there are too many elk in some places, where they cause considerable property damage. Elk made available to game ranchers under the collection permit system would be either from damage sites or surplus animals acquired from Elk Island National Park or other National Park sources.

4. Government Subsidies

With regard to government subsidies to the game ranching industry, the Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife has no intention of subsidizing the industry aside from providing initial breeding stock if surplus animals are available.

However, a wide range of government programs that are currently available to the agricultural sector would be available to game ranching as an element of the agro-industry.

5. Use of Public Land

Some would argue that public land would be used for game ranching. It should be pointed out that:

- a) In accordance with the new Wildlife Act, a person shall not conduct game ranching on land belonging to the Crown that is under the administration of the Minister of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife or under the administration of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and is within a special area constituted under the Special Areas Act.
Note: This prohibition was inserted into the new Wildlife Act at the suggestion of the Alberta Fish and Game Association (see Appendix).
- b) Economics dictate that game ranches be relatively small in size, similar to a dairy operation;
- c) Most people who have been inquiring about game ranching are existing farmers who wish to diversify their agricultural base.
The vast majority of prospective big game ranchers wish to fence less than one-quarter section of land.

A mixed species grazing assembly where large acreages of land are required is only logical on Indian or Metis lands, where the products may be used to supplement local consumption. Elsewhere, large acreage ranches may be desirable, if hunting were allowed on them, to simulate a natural hunting experience. However, the new Wildlife Act in Alberta prohibits the hunting of big game animals on big game ranches. Therefore, economics dictate that the best strategy for a big game ranch would be a small

operation, where the animals are kept close at hand and receive special care and attention. Under that kind of intensive care, diseases should in fact be less of a possibility. In the opinion of the Department, large tracts of natural habitat would not be required for big game ranching.

6. Predator Control

Pedator control on big game ranches would be no different than that presently practiced in the vicinity of any kind of farm in Alberta.

7. Disease

In Canada, the Federal Animal Disease and Protection Act and the Animal Disease and Protection Regulations are established to ensure that animals imported into Canada are disease-free. The system involves pre-import certification, quarantine and further testing by Canadian veterinarians. It was during the quarantine period that antibodies of blue-tongue were found recently in elk in Manitoba. It is likely that the Manitoba elk did not have blue-tongue but only carried antibodies, meaning they had been exposed to the disease at some time in the past. A recent task force of representatives from the western provinces and the territories have developed a disease control system that effects interprovincial movement of wildlife. The purpose of the system is to ensure that diseased animals do not cross provincial boundaries. Import permits and health certificates are required before wildlife may enter Alberta, either from another province of Canada, or from the United States. Import permits will not be issued for white-tailed deer or mule deer because of disease considerations.

Several Provincial and Federal Acts and Regulations relate to the control of disease on game ranches (see Appendix).

8. Poaching

The Government's analysis of the black market indicates that black market meat goes into an illegal "cheap meat", underground system. Game ranch meat would be destined for a legalized, regulated, high priced specialty meat market. It would not be economically feasible for a licenced big game ranch to sell into the cheap black market. It would be very difficult for poached meat to successfully enter the legalized system because of animal registration, tagging requirements, records requirements and inspections. In addition, all wildlife meat produced on a game ranch would be ribbon stamped by inspectors at the meat processing plant. All meat sold for consumption would have to bear the government stamp, or be subject to seizure. Distinctive packaging using a Kryovac machine may be an added requirement. Anyone who purchases big game meat from a game ranch or retail outlet for consumption would have to possess receipts and documentation to demonstrate proof of purchase.

9. Paid Hunting

Paid hunting is not an issue with regard to big game ranching. Section 56(2) of the new Wildlife Act prohibits the hunting of big game where big game ranching is conducted. Section 49(1) states that no person shall sell access for the purpose of hunting any big game on any land. It should be pointed out that application of this provision of the Wildlife Act can only be altered by the full Legislature.

The prohibition of hunting on big game ranches was inserted into the new Act at the insistence of the Alberta Fish and Game Association.

10. System of Wildlife Management Lost

Some would argue that Alberta's traditional system of wildlife management would be replaced by the European system if big game ranching were approved. There is no evidence to suggest that such a thing would happen. Commercial wildlife facilities (game farms) have existed in Alberta since 1959 and the industry has had no effect on our traditional form of wildlife management. Hunting would not be allowed on big game ranches, hence the European system would not be possible here.

11. Confinement of Stock

Some people are concerned that game ranch stock would escape and cause damage to private property. Others fear that escaped animals would join their wild counterparts and spread disease or genetic contamination. In Alberta, legislation would provide for game ranchers to possess only those species that are native to Alberta, hence minimizing the threat of disease and genetic contamination. Two acts in Alberta place the onus of confinement of stock on the owner (see Appendix).

12. Control of Products Entering the Market

A major concern expressed by many people is that stolen, poached, and rustled animals or products would be marketed if game ranching were

legalized. Because parallel concerns have existed in the cattle industry for decades, a great deal of existing legislation in Alberta is designed to ensure proper ownership of animals and products that enter the marketplace (see Appendix).

13. Humane Treatment of Animals

Many Albertan's are concerned that game ranch stock receive humane treatment. The Alberta and Federal Governments are likewise concerned as evidenced by the great amount of legislation that deals with this subject. Legislation calls for humane treatment on the ranch, in transit, at the abattoir, and at the livestock market (see Appendix).

14. Transportation, Importation and Exportation of Stock

The movement of game ranch stock is a concern of many. Some people feel that uncontrolled movement of stock would make it easy for illegally obtained animals to be sold and transported out of the Province. Others fear the international and interprovincial spread of disease. Fortunately, several Acts and Regulations are currently in place to control the transportation, importation and exportation of game ranch stock (see Appendix).

15. Verification of Ownership

An issue often raised concerning game ranching has to do with proof of ownership of stock. People questioned how we would know if the stock were legally obtained and privately owned, or illegally obtained Crown stock.

Current and proposed legislation in Alberta helps to ensure that illegally obtained stock does not enter a game ranch. Legislation deals with verification of ownership, provides for inspections, requires record keeping and requires registration of stock (see Appendix).

16. Other Issues

Some people object to game ranching for philosophical reasons. They believe that it is unfair to animals to place them in pen or other types of confinement. It is not possible to deal with a philosophical question in a technical report. However, it is noteworthy that it has been observed that elk born and raised in captivity seek to return to their pen when they escape through a damaged fence. Animals born and raised in captivity appear to be quite content to remain.

APPENDIX

Existing Provincial and Federal
Legislation Relating to
Big Game Ranching Issues

ISSUES AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION

ISSUE 5: Use of Public Land

The following Acts and Regulations prohibit the use of public land for game ranching in Alberta.

a) New Wildlife Act (unproclaimed):

A person shall not conduct game farming on land belonging to the Crown that is:

- 1) under the administration of the Minister of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife, or
- 2) under the administration of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and is within a Special Area constituted under the Special Areas Act [Section 56(1)].

b) New Captive Wildlife (Ministerial) Regulation (proposed):

An applicant for a Big Game Farm Permit must occupy privately owned land or land in a Metis Settlement [Section 4(2)].

ISSUE 7: Disease

Several Provincial and Federal Acts and Regulations relate to the control of livestock disease. Those that apply in Alberta are listed below.

Note: Not all legislation administered by Alberta Agriculture currently includes farmed big game in its definition of "livestock". Necessary amendments to the legislation would be introduced to rectify this situation.

a) Livestock Diseases Act:

- 1) The Minister may appoint veterinary inspectors [Section 2].

- 2) The Director may establish quarantine areas [Section 5(1)(a)] to and impose restrictions [Section 5(1)(b)].
- 3) An inspector may use force if necessary to enter without a warrant any premises [Section 8(1)] or with a warrant any private dwelling house [Section 8(2)].
- 4) The Livestock Diseases Act details disease control procedures concerning; inspectors, petition for control orders, control areas, quarantine areas, administration expenses, right of entry, control of sale of medicine, communicable diseases, sale of affected livestock, seizure of livestock and penalties.

b) Livestock Market Regulations:

- 1) A veterinary inspector shall examine all livestock at a market before the livestock is offered for sale [Section 12(2)].
- 2) The Livestock Market Regulations detail the procedures for dealing with a diseased animal that shows up at a livestock market.

c) Livestock Assembling Station Regulation:

No person shall ship livestock from a livestock assembling station unless the livestock has been inspected by a veterinarian inspector and certified disease free.

d) Animal Disease and Protection Act (Federal):

- 1) The Governor in Council may make regulations necessary for regulating the conduct and operation of zoos and game farms for the prevention and control of disease [Section 3(1)].

- 2) The Minister may prohibit the importation into Canada of any animals from any places named in the order for the purpose of preventing the introduction into Canada of infectious disease [Section 15].
- 3) Any federal inspector may enter any place to inspect livestock [Section 18].
- 4) Any federal inspector may seize any livestock that are infected [Section 19].
- 5) The Governor in Council may make regulations for subjecting animals to quarantine [Section 3(a)].

e) Animal Disease and Protection Regulations (Federal):

The Federal Animal Disease and Protection Regulations require that:

- 1) Animals imported from the United States be disease tested by U.S. authorities prior to entry into Canada.
- 2) Once in Canada the animals must be quarantined and re-tested.
- 3) Animals imported from other parts of the world are subject to additional disease control measures.

f) Meat Inspection Act:

- 1) The Minister may appoint veterinary inspectors [Section 2(1)].
- 2) No meat may be sold, transported or delivered unless:
 - a) the animal from which it came had been inspected [Section 5(a)].

- b) the slaughter of the animal took place at an abattoir or establishment [Section 5(b)].
- c) there was post-mortem inspection of the carcass [Section 5(c)].
- d) the meat is judged by an inspector to be fit for human consumption and is stamped [Section 5(d)].
- g) Meat Inspection Act (Federal):

The Federal Meat Inspection Act requires that meat of livestock destined for export from Alberta:

 - 1) receives ante-mortem inspection;
 - 2) receives post-mortem inspection, and;
 - 3) is ribbon stamped.

ISSUE 11: Confinement of Stock:

The following Acts and Regulations deal with confinement of stock in Alberta.

- a) Stray Animals Act:
 - 1) No person shall permit livestock to trespass on land owned by another person [Section 24(1)].
 - 2) No person shall permit livestock to be on a highway [Section 24(2)].
 - 3) The owner and last person in possession of livestock are jointly liable for the damage and cost of capturing, maintaining and transporting of trespassing livestock [Section 5(b)].

b) New Wildlife Act (unproclaimed):

A person shall not release live wildlife or exotic animals from captivity unless he has written authorization to do so [Section 60].

ISSUE 12: Control of Products Entering the Market

The following Acts and Regulations apply to this aspect.

a) Livestock Brand Inspection Act (records at places of slaughter):

- 1) records must be kept [Section 24(1)].
- 2) records are subject to inspection [Section 24(2)].
- 3) monthly reports are required [Section 24(3)].

b) Livestock and Livestock Products Act:

- 1) Anyone who deals in livestock or livestock products must be licenced [Section 3(2)].
- 2) The Minister may appoint inspectors [Section 16(1)] or appoint officers from other government departments [Section 16(2)].
- 3) Inspectors have the right to access any premises where livestock or livestock products are bought or sold [Section 16(3)].
- 4) The Minister may by regulation:
 - a) prescribe standards of quality of any livestock products [Section 18(a)].
 - b) require the marking of any livestock products [Section 18(b)].

- c) prescribe the manner in which any product is marked [Section 18(d)(i)] and the device to be used for the purpose of marking livestock products [Section 18(d)(ii)].

5) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by regulation:

- a) define the conditions for licencing livestock dealers [Section 3(1)].
- b) prescribe classes of persons who may be licenced dealers [Section 3(1)(d)(ii)].
- c) prescribe minimum requirements of grading etc. [Section 3(1)(d)(iii)].
- d) prohibit dealing with unlicenced persons [Section 3(1)(d)(iv)].
- e) prohibit or restrict any practice, system or method of dealing in any livestock or livestock products [Section 3(1)(g)].

c) Meat Inspection Act:

- 1) No person may slaughter an animal unless it has been inspected by an inspector [Section 4].
- 2) No person may sell or deliver meat unless:
 - a) the meat was from an animal that was inspected [Section 5(a)].
 - b) the slaughter took place at an abattoir [Section 5(b)].

- 3) The Director or an inspector may enter any premises at any reasonable hour and may inspect the premises and any animal or meat therein [Section 8(1)].
 - 4) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the stamping [Section 11(1)] and labelling [(Section 11(m)] of meat.
- d) Meat Inspection Regulations:
- 1) Abattoirs must be licenced [Section 4(1), Section 5].
 - 2) Every operator of an abattoir shall keep detailed records [Section 50(1)] and the records shall be available for inspection [Section 50(3)].
 - 3) Every abattoir shall be subject to inspection [Section 55].
 - 4) Every operator of an abattoir shall arrange with an inspector for time of slaughter so arrangements can be made for ante-mortem inspection, post-mortem inspection and stamping of the meat [Section 64].
 - 5) No animal may be allowed to enter a killing room unless it has first been inspected [Section 68].
 - 6) Animals awaiting slaughter may be condemned for slaughter if during the ante-mortem inspection are found to be diseased [Section 74], have an abnormal temperature [Section 77] or in a moribund condition [Section 78].
 - 7) An inspector shall make a post-mortem inspection of the carcass immediately after slaughter [Section 79].

- 8) Substandard carcasses or parts may be condemned by the inspector [Sections 80-87].
- 9) Every dressed carcass or part shall be stamped with the inspection legend [Section 134(1)].

ISSUE 13: Humane Treatment of Animals

The following Acts and Regulations provide for the humane treatment of game ranch stock.

a) Animal Protection Act:

- 1) Powers to search premises (other than dwelling place) or a vehicle without a warrant [Section 4(1)].
- 2) Powers to search a dwelling place with a warrant [Section 4(2)].

b) Criminal Code of Canada (Federal):

- 1) Every one who wilfully kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures cattle [Section 400(a)] or animals other than cattle that are kept for a lawful purpose [Section 401(a)] is guilty of an offence.
- 2) Every one commits an offence who: a) wilfully causes or permits to be caused unnecessary pain or injury to an animal [Section 402(1)]; b) by wilful neglect causes damage or injury to animals while they are being driven or conveyed [Section 402(2)]; c) being the owner or person having custody of a domestic or wild animal in captivity, abandons it in distress or wilfully neglects or fails to provide

suitable and adequate food, water, shelter and care for it,
[Section 402(c)].

c) Meat Inspection Act:

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing humane methods of rendering animals unconscious prior to slaughter [Section 11(g)].

d) Meat Inspection Regulations:

- 1) No person conducting slaughter in an abattoir shall inflict unnecessary pain or discomfort [Section 13(1)].
- 2) No animal shall be held in holding pens at an abattoir for more than 24 hours without being provided with adequate food, water and shelter [Section 13(2)].
- 3) Holding pens for animals awaiting slaughter shall have adequate ventilation and shall not be overcrowded [Section 14(1)].
- 4) Ramps and inclines shall provide good footing for safe movement of animals [Section 14(2)].
- 5) No person shall use an instrument for slaughtering animals in a manner that inflicts unnecessary pain [Section 15].
- 6) An animal shall not be slaughtered unless it is rendered unconscious by an approved method [Section 16].
- 7) Where an animal being held for slaughter is found to be in the advanced stage of pregnancy, it shall be held and not slaughtered until at least 10 days after parturition [Section 76].

e) Livestock Diseases Act:

1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations concerning:

- a) the condition under which livestock are kept [Section 10(d)].
- b) the administration of livestock health programs [Section 10(f)].
- c) the methods and devices for humane slaughter of livestock [Section 10(i)].

f) Livestock Market Regulations:

1) Pens in livestock markets should provide adequate protection to animals [Section 5(1)(a)], have adequate drainage [Section 5(1)(b)(ii)], be designed to eliminate the possibility of livestock being injured [Section 5(1)(b)(iii)], provide suitable bedding [Section 6(g)] and overflow pens should be maintained in a manner that would eliminate the possibility of livestock being injured [Section 7(3)(a)].

g) Animal Disease and Protection Act (Federal):

1) The Governor in Council may make regulations to provide for humane treatment of animals and by:

- a) requiring animals to be segregated during transport [Section 32(d)].
- b) requiring rest and feeding stations as necessary [Section 32(e)].

- c) specifying the standards of animal care
[Section 32(f)].

ISSUE 14: Transportation, Importation and Exportation of Stock

The following Acts and Regulations control the transportation, importation and exportation of game ranch stock.

a) Livestock Brand Inspection Act:

- 1) A livestock manifest is required for all shipment of livestock within Alberta [Section 3(1)]. Sections 4 to 8 detail the manifest requirements.
- 2) An export permit is required for all stock transported from Alberta [Section 3(2), Sections 15-16].
- 3) Any livestock that is moved within Alberta must be inspected [Section 18].

b) New Wildlife Act (unproclaimed):

- 1) No person shall transport wildlife unless he is carrying the documents prescribed by the Minister [Section 57].
- 2) A person shall not import live wildlife unless he has an import permit [Section 58].
- 3) A person shall not export live wildlife unless he has an export permit [Section 59].

c) New Captive Wildlife (Ministerial) Regulation (proposed):

A person who transports wildlife shall carry a completed Wildlife Manifest [Section 19(b)].

ISSUE 15: Verification of Ownership

The following Acts and regulations apply to verification of ownership of stock.

a) Livestock Brand Inspection Act:

- 1) Provides for appointment of livestock inspectors [Section 2(1)].
- 2) Provides for involvement of the R.C.M.P. [Section 2(2)].
- 3) Facilities for inspection at market locations are required [Section 9].
- 4) Inspectors may cause any livestock to be detained at any place at the owner's expense for the purpose of establishing proof of ownership of the livestock [Section 10(i)(b)].
- 5) Bills of sale are required [Section 12; Section 21 and Section 48].
- 6) Records at places of slaughter:
 - a) records must be kept [Section 24(1)].
 - b) records are subject to inspection [Section 24(2)].
 - c) monthly reports are required [Section 24(3)].
- 7) An inspector may without a warrant stop any vehicle carrying livestock to establish proof of ownership [Section 35].
- 8) An inspector may without a warrant, search any enclosure, corral, barn, lean-to, feed shed, land (fenced or not), or windbreak to establish proof of ownership of livestock [Section 38].

b) Meat Inspection Act:

- 1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing records to be made and kept by operators of abattoirs [Section 11(h)].
- 2) No person shall slaughter an animal unless it has been inspected by an inspector immediately prior to the time of slaughter [Section 4].
- 3) The Director or an inspector may enter any premises at any reasonable time and may inspect the premises and any animal or meat therein [Section 8(1)].

c) Livestock Diseases Act:

- 1) A veterinary inspector may use force if necessary to enter, without a warrant, any premises [Section 8(1)] or with a warrant any private dwelling house [Section 8(2)].
- 2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations concerning:
 - a) the means of identification of livestock [Section 10(j)].
 - b) the records to be kept and the returns to be made by owners, transporters or handlers of livestock [Section 10(1)].

d) Livestock Market Regulation:

- 1) Every agent at a livestock market shall keep records detailing the ownership and identification of livestock [Section 2(1)].

- 2) Records of an agent are subject to inspection
[Sections 2-3].

e) Livestock Assembling Station Regulation:

- 1) The person who operates an assembly station shall keep records concerning ownership and identification of livestock [Section 2].
- 2) Records at a livestock assembling station shall be available for inspection [Section 3].
- 3) No person shall unload animals at a livestock assembly station until they have been inspected [Section 6(1)].

f) Animal Disease and Protection Act (Federal):

Any federal inspector may enter any place to inspect livestock [Section 18].

g) New Wildlife Act (unproclaimed):

A person in possession of wildlife shall maintain records containing information prescribed by the Minister [Section 63].

h) New Captive Wildlife (Ministerial) Regulation (proposed):

- 1) A holder of a Big Game Farm Permit shall register all big game on his farm [Section 5(1)].
- 2) All registered stock on a big game farm shall be tagged [Section 5(2)(1)(a)] and tattooed [Section 5(2)(1)(b)].

- 3) The holder of a Big Game Farm Permit shall complete a form on the day he acquires any big game [Section 6(1)(a)(i)], disposes of any big game [Section 6(1)(a)(ii)], or when he discovers any big game has died or was born on his farm [Section 6(1)(a)(iii)].
 - 4) The holder of a big game farm permit shall summarize records entries each month [Section 6(1)(b)(i)] and submit a completed copy of the summary to the Director of Wildlife [Section 1(b)(ii)].
 - 5) The holder of a Big Game Product Buyers Permit is required to keep similar records [Section 6(2)].
- i) Meat Inspection Act (Federal):
- The Federal Meat Inspection Act requires ante-mortem inspection of all livestock entering federally inspected abattoirs.

